

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

6

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF THE

CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1867.

PHILADELPHIA:

HENRY B. ASHMEAD, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

Nos. 1102 AND 1104 SANSON STREET.

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AT A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION, HELD FEBRUARY
2, 1867:

Ordered, That the Report of the President be printed
for the members of the Legislature, and for general cir-
culation.

JOSHUA WOOLSTON,

Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH PARRISH, M.D., *President.*

JOHN M. MARIS, } *Vice-Presidents.*
JAY COOKE, }

JOSHUA WOOLSTON, *Secretary.*

JOHN A. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL PARRISH,
WISTAR MORRIS,
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
CASPAR MORRIS, M.D.,
HENRY LEWIS,
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TREASURY.

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REPORT.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN :—By the provisions of the Charter granted last year to the Citizens Association of Pennsylvania, we are empowered to purchase lands and erect buildings for the cure of the intemperate, to examine into the causes and statistics of pauperism, vagrancy and crime, and do whatsoever may seem to be practicable for the prevention of these evils. We are aware that so large a field cannot be hastily surveyed with advantage, and therefore propose to devote our first Annual Report chiefly to the consideration of the subject embraced in the first statement of objects, namely :

“The purchase of lands and erection of buildings for the cure of the intemperate.”

There are two primary enquiries in connection with such an effort as is proposed for the recovery of the intemperate, which naturally occur to the public mind, and which must be carefully considered.

1st. Will any considerable number of such persons surrender themselves voluntarily to the care of an institution ?

2d. Does any law exist, or can one be enacted, by which intemperate persons who are not willing, can be committed to the care and keeping of an institution ?

As a general affirmative answer to the first question, we have the records and experiences of institutions for inebriety in other places. Take the "Home" at Boston, for example. During the eight years of its existence, nearly two thousand inebriates have *voluntarily* made it a retreat for themselves, under the various forms of alcoholism from which they have suffered; and as the officers testify, with the encouraging result of fifty per cent. of the whole number, cured.

The second question may be answered affirmatively also, so far as authority is given to courts to appoint Committees to take charge of the persons and property of "habitual drunkards," and it only needs slight modification, to commit inebriates to the custody of the Association, to make the answer complete.

In order to consider these questions intelligently however, we should do so on the basis of a classification of the various forms of inebriety as it exists in community; and upon examination we believe the facts in the case warrant such a classification of drinking people, into seven distinct grades.

1. The casual drinker, the immediate effects of whose revelry usually disappears with a night's sleep, and leaves him with a headache in the morning. Of such, there are thousands who may never contract the habit of intemperance, but yield to excess only under circumstances of unusual excitement.

It would be manifestly unjust to commit such an one to a hospital or jail, and the voluntary surrender of himself, would depend upon whether he realized danger from his position; and realizing it, whether he had confidence in the means offered for his benefit; and having such confidence, whether he could command the courage that

would be necessary to enable him to separate himself even temporarily, from his accustomed associates and pursuits. His indulgence not being frequent or public, he would naturally avoid the open acknowledgment of his excess which a residence in an institution would imply; and yet there are doubtless some persons of this class, who would avail themselves of the protection which the moral restraints of such an establishment would offer.

2. The impulsive, unbalanced youth, who once overcome by temptation, gives himself away to the appetite, and under a sense of shame and discouragement, rushes madly into delirium tremens. In such a condition, he is considered a diseased or dangerous person, and is placed temporarily in an asylum for the insane, a poor house, or jail. Recovering from his attack, with money and self-respect gone, he abandons himself to a life of inebriety.

It is quite common to send such persons to hospitals for insane, and to the "drunkard's department" of almshouses. Indeed, they may be found among the inmates of county jails, where padded cells, or some other kind of temporary accommodations are furnished.

They are unwelcome applicants however, at the doors of all hospitals for the insane; jails are not suited to their condition in any respect, other than separation and exclusion from society; and commitment to almshouses, is, in their estimation, more demoralizing than even a debauch itself.

An hospital especially designed for their reception and treatment is what is needed, and there is no question as to legal authority, in dealing thus with cases of delirium or mania.

3. The periodical drunkard, who is sober for months at a time; not only sober, but industrious and frugal, a

good husband and parent, and a useful citizen. He is impelled at certain times by a strong appetite which he cannot suppress or control, to seek the excitement produced by alcoholic stimulants, and in a few days or weeks under their influence, wastes the resources that he has gathered in his sober months. Of this class there are many, especially among mechanics and artisans, clerks and salesmen.

The disease of such, is somewhat analogous to that occasioned by the poison of malaria, which exhibits itself in the form of periodic ague.

A man resides temporarily in a malarious district, and contracts the chills. The next season, though he may reside in a non-malarious region, the poison, by a law peculiar to itself, affects him in the same way, and at the same time as before, unless he has taken the precaution to anticipate its recurrence, and provide against it. So does the alcoholic poison, by a law of its own, affect the constitutions of men, and manifest itself at particular times, in the form of an urgent thirst for stimulants.

It may be frequently anticipated, and there can be no doubt, if a convenient and suitable place were provided where persons who are thus affected, could go for a short time, without compromising their self-respect, that they would be saved from serious attacks of periodic drunkenness, and their families secured in the enjoyment of accustomed comfort.

It may be said that such persons are not cured, because the appetite is liable to return after a longer or shorter interval, under circumstances of exposure and temptation. So are persons who recover from fever or insanity, subjected to the risk of a return of either of

these diseases, if exposed to the causes and conditions under which they first occurred; and yet no one thinks of refusing to minister to them, because of the danger of a recurrence of their disease, at some time in the future.

4. The habitually moderate drinker, who finds his society in the club-room, and experiences an occasional, or, as he would term it, an "accidental" debauch, for which his family physician prescribes a short journey, for a change of air, and relaxation from business. He differs from the casual drinker, in that he uses stimulants daily, and requires a larger quantity to produce intoxication.

In his case, the alcoholic poison is gradually, but surely blunting his moral sense, and his capacity for judgment and self-restraint. The club-room, or the private circle, in which the habit of inebriety is fostered, should be exchanged for a residence where the habit would not be encouraged, and yet where every laudable taste could be gratified, and the tendency to excess arrested.

That there are persons of this class, who would gladly make the exchange referred to, there can be no question.

5. The victim of chronic alcoholism, usually known as a "habitual drunkard."

He may be a young man, who is a burden and a source of sorrow to his kindred, or a man of mature years, who needs a lawyer to manage his affairs, and save his estate from ruin. He is generally a peaceable man, and is gradually drifting into imbecility.

That such persons would frequently be sent to a home where they would be sheltered from public reproach, there can be no doubt. The law is ample for the purpose already.

6. The vagrant, who lives in the drinking house, and

begs in the street. He is able to work, but leads a vagrant life from choice, and makes himself a burden and expense to society. He is often a dangerous man, who does not in all cases drink, because he is impelled by an appetite which he cannot resist, but because he loves idleness, and luxuriates in the low resorts of his class, as affording the excitement which panders to his depraved tastes. The multitude of these people who crowd our cities especially, is an army, whose name is legion. The police are their proper guardians, and a house of correction their proper home.

7. Minors. The number of youth, under the age of manhood, who are enlisting in the ranks of both "genteel" and vagrant drinkers, is believed to be fearfully on the increase; and the sad future which lies before them, and before the community at large, on their account, can only be prevented by positive and continued effort, in which all good citizens should unite.

They are subject to direction of parents or guardians, or in the absence or inability of natural protectors, the law may assume the charge of them.

In this connection it will be proper to allude to the statements which have passed current through the public press concerning female drunkenness, and to express the hope that they are exaggerations; but if we reduce them fifty per cent., a terrible record is left, which should alarm all who value the virtue and honor of the sex.

What has been said of classification, as related to men, may be said as truly of women.

They have their casual drinkers, who sip at the cup during the dance, and in kindred social excitements, who retire late in a condition of uncertainty, and find themselves unfitted for their early morning duties; and their

periodical, occasional or accidental inebriates, habitual tipplers, and vagrants, who shame their sex by degrading exposure as street drunkards.

CAUSES.

Among the many causes which lead to the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants by these several classes, there are a few, to which especial attention is invited. It is a popular notion that the retail traffic in liquors is the great cause of drunkenness in the community, by throwing temptation in the way of the people, and hence the cry in favor of prohibition. But the traffic, indiscriminate and bad as it is, is not to be charged with the whole of the evil, as will be seen by any close observer of the facts in the case. Let us look at a few of these facts.

Physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and other students or professional men, overtax the brain, exhaust the nervous energies by intense application, and seek the stimulating effect of alcohol or opium, to relieve temporary depression. Carefully avoiding all public places where they would be suspected of such indulgence, they begin in the study at home, and perhaps in the silent hours of the night; and do it under a consciousness of danger, but yet under a pressure of urgent physical necessity. In some such cases, insanity is the result. In many, drunkenness.

Another source of drunkenness may be traced through the medical profession, to the unnatural and vicious habits of domestic and social life, as we find it in cities, especially. The energies of youth and maturer age, are wasted in the giddy round of fashionable excesses. The family physician is consulted, and expected to supply strength enough to enable his patient to continue in the cir-

cle of unnatural and unwholesome enjoyments, and thinks he does so, by prescribing whiskey, wine, brandy, or alcohol in some of its varied forms ; so that there are thousands of families in which the stimulant is daily and regularly administered to young ladies who are just “entering society,” and even to school-girls, whose minds are overborne with the pressure of studies, and demand relaxation and additional strength. It will not do, the parents think, to fail or even falter, in any part of the school curriculum, and hence artificial means must be used to keep up the strength of the pupil. So also with cases of debility or infirmity from constitutional causes ; and it is a question worthy of the consideration of physicians, whether the indiscriminate prescription of alcohol in such cases, is not founded upon a medical theory as false, as the practice is demoralizing. The taste is thus formed and the appetite established. It is an unnatural, diseased appetite, and yet in this way it becomes the master of thousands of young people, who are secretly struggling to overcome it, as they approach the years of responsibility, and realize their danger. Such are not to be found in public bar-rooms ; but if you would see them in the hour of revelry, follow them to the fashionable party, and witness the young ladies tipping at the punch-bowl in the hall, and the young gentlemen at the whiskey-bottle in the dressing-room, or see them both together at the late hour of the dance, exhausted and sipping at the cordial or wine.

In addition to the regular medical prescription of alcoholic stimulants, there is probably a more prodigal and unwarrantable use of schnapps, cordials, bitters, elixirs, and other patented nostrums, which are announced to the public with boastful promises of cure for every variety

of human suffering; and these announcements being frequently endorsed by clergymen, statesmen, and other public and well known men, many persons, under the influence of such indorsement, are unconsciously forced into habits of excessive stimulation, who would shudder at the thought of using wine or whiskey habitually. The insidiousness of this cause is admitted, but on that account, it is all the more dangerous.

What has been said of students and professional men, may be said with equal truth of merchants and business men, who from over-work, anxiety, disappointments and losses, need, or think they need, stimulants. Allusion must be made at this point, to one phase of mercantile life, which should be ranked among the most pernicious that can claim public attention, namely: "treating customers." Whether it be done at the private closet adjoining the counting-room, by the proprietor or the salesman, or at the public saloon or hotel, by the "drummer" who is employed to secure customers, the demoralizing influence is the same upon all who participate in it, and will return upon them with a fearful reaction. The law licenses some men to retail ardent spirits to those who will buy it, and fashion licenses others to give it away, to those whose trade it is desirable to obtain.

If we could count the taverns and shops where liquor is sold, and the households, business places, clubs, and parties where it is given away, and put the number of each, side by side, there can be no question that the people would be less concerned about the law in the case, than they would be about the fearful custom which social and business sentiment approves and sustains; and would give themselves more to effort in the direction of moral renovation, as a proper basis for legal restriction.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

The legal aspect of this subject is so full of interest, and claims so much of public thought, especially with reference to the idea of prohibition, that it demands a careful consideration. We are frequently met by the inquiry :

“Is it not better to prevent intemperance by prohibitory law, than to attempt to cure it?” This is a plain question, and may be answered as follows :

There are certain things which law cannot do.

It cannot prevent the natural process of fermentation by which alcohol is produced from fruit and grain, under the influence of heat and moisture.

It cannot prevent the thirst of the human stomach for stimulants, or the desire of the human brain for excitement.

The law regards murder as a capital crime, and punishes the murderer with capital punishment, but it cannot prevent or even restrain, by any direct legislation the bad temper, or avarice, or jealousy, or revenge, that lead to the commission of murder.

Wise legislation never contemplates the suppression of natural laws, because they are essential to the constitution of human society ; or of the passions and appetites of men, because they inhere in the very nature of life and being, and are within the domain of mental and moral agencies, which the Creator implanted in man, before he made him a legislator.

Overt acts, which are the result of the exercise of these passions and appetites, however, do come within the scope of law ; hence the most that legislation can do, is to correct or punish the overt acts.

We are compelled therefore to accept the fact, whether we desire to or not, that alcohol is a product of nature ; that science imitates nature, and develops alcohol from a great variety of sources, and that man applies it to a great variety of uses. Some of these uses are legitimate and beneficial; others are illegitimate and hurtful, and so far as society is concerned, it is the function of law to establish limitations, and enforce restraints and penalties.

It is therefore assumed that prohibitory legislation on the subject we are considering, while it may restrain and modify, is not, and cannot be curative, because it cannot reach the cause of the evil.

So far as it has been tested in this Commonwealth, it has proved a failure.

There is a law of Pennsylvania prohibiting men from manufacturing or selling liquor without license, and yet we all know that it is not only disregarded, but openly violated, and that such violation is tolerated by public sentiment.

It is a violation of law to sell liquor on Sunday, and yet it is known to be the common practice in Philadelphia, if not in other cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

There is a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to minors, and yet who believes that it is generally obeyed?

The genius of American institutions, teaches us to rely on moral forces to mould public sentiment; and it is only when law is the expression of this sentiment, that it becomes efficient for good in the community, or is at all respected. It behooves us therefore to avoid any impairment of this idea, as it is the fountain from which

republican institutions receive their life. Once teach the people to trust to external enactments, rather than to the deep sources of moral action, and the security of public peace and safety is endangered. It is for this reason that the difference between prohibition and prevention, should be set forth. When people talk of prohibitory laws, they think they are talking about prevention, but in the broad sense of this inquiry, they are not. Prevention has to do with causes, and if we would prevent an evil, we must reach its source. Hence in the effort to improve society, we would trust more implicitly than ever to the conscience of the people, as they know that but little strength is to be derived from any mere textual obligation that they may consent or subscribe to, if it is not the honest expression of an inner conviction.

There is virtue enough in all men, who are not completely debased by long continued excesses, to appreciate the moral forces which underlie the process of reformation and growth; and intelligence enough, to contrast these forces, and measure their power with mere legal enactments, that have passed through the mill of legislation, and come out in the form of a statute. They see intuitively that the one recognizes their manhood, while the other doubts at least their capacity for self-government; and while it is certainly true that many drunkards do need the intervention of law to protect person, family and property, it is equally true that law, cannot prevent them from endangering their persons, family or property.

But suppose the idea of prohibition to be carried into the form of a statute, which shall close the public bars where liquor is sold; what then? It does not reach all classes of inebriates.

It does not penetrate the social circle, and change the habits of society.

It does not invade the privacy of the family, and control the appetites at the domestic board.

It does not disturb the silence of the nursery, and banish stimulants from the medicine closet.

It does not administer a specific to the stomach, which shall cleanse it of the false appetite, or restore and establish the exhausted energies of the brain.

It does not search the heart, and write upon it a pure law.

It does not breathe into the life a new motive, and unfetter the imprisoned intuitions that yearn for a higher experience. It cannot.

Prevention, to be effectual, must rest upon other grounds than forms of law. It must deal with the evil in its source, and not in its mere expression.

To this Association, the Legislature has committed the important task of demonstrating that drunkenness is curable as a disease, and it is to this aspect of the subject that public attention is particularly invited. It may be sometimes a crime, but it is always a disease. The term "insane criminals" is used to designate a class of persons who may be found in asylums for insane, and in penitentiaries. So "drunken criminals" may be found everywhere, but there are thousands of inebriates who are not, on that account, criminals, and for these especially, provision should be made on a scale, and in a manner, commensurate with the immense demand.

LOCATION AND BUILDINGS.

The question of locating "buildings for the cure of the intemperate," and the kind of buildings that are needed,

is one of great practical interest and importance, and has occasioned much thought.

The primary object of all institutions should be, to adapt their appliances to the highest good of the persons to be benefited.

Good taste suggests that there should be a consistency in the architecture with the landscape, and that the general outline, should indicate as far as possible, the character of the institution.

Wise economy teaches, that buildings not adapted to the highest good of the inmates, and supervision that is scant or parsimonious, constitute the most extravagant system of public benefactions.

A farm has been purchased, in Darby, Delaware County, containing 107 acres; and though it is accessible by steam-car on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad on one side, and the Philadelphia and Darby Horse-car Road on the other, it is encircled by forest trees, so as to shelter it from public roads, and thus secure the privacy that is essential. It is fortunate also, that while snug sequestered cottages will be quite congruous to the land and its surroundings, the demands of the class for whom we are laboring, most certainly indicate that such homes are preferable to large and lofty institutional buildings. They should vary in size, being adapted to families of from five to twenty persons.

With inebriates, it is especially necessary to disturb as little as possible the domestic idea of life, in any transfer of residence that may be made.

To compel them to assemble in large numbers, under the same roof, and at the same table—a congregation of various social classes, and of different grades of alcoholic

diseases, would be to place them in mutually uncongenial relations, and thereby retard, rather than promote recovery.

Such cottages as are proposed, can be erected speedily, and at a cost per capita, considerably below what the same accommodations can be furnished to an equal number in a large institutional building, with heavy timbers, massive walls, and a grand, imposing appearance.

Other advantages may be noticed in connection with this plan, as follows :

Heating and ventilation in such buildings, can be secured, as in properly constructed private dwellings, and thus the costly appliances of steam heating avoided, and artificial ventilation rendered unnecessary.

The facility for classification, whether it be based on the form of alcoholism, or on social position, or on the term of residence, can be much better secured ; and the fact that each family will have a head, to whom should be entrusted the conduct of the household, and with whom, each member should be in daily intercourse, will secure a supervision, so domestic in its character, as not to seem like the restraint which attaches of necessity, to long and unfamiliar corridors, with narrow rooms on either side, and a corps of attendants, with jingling keys, always in waiting to discover, and report improprieties.

Employment and entertainment should be furnished without stint ; and to meet the demands for more mixed or public intercourse, billiard rooms, tenpin alleys, conservatories, library, reading rooms, church, &c., should form a part of the plan.

There should be a voluntary organization of the thought and talent of the families, for promoting intellectual cul-

ture, and for discussing plans and methods for mutual improvement.

There should be social gatherings, and neighborly visits such as are common in society.

There should be a central commissariat, from which, as from a village store, supplies may be distributed to the several families.

There should be a lodge for cases of delirium tremens, located in a retired spot, and at some distance from the other buildings.

Separate cottages, adapted to females, should be located in a retired portion of the premises, and all the advantages of classification, and privacy above referred to, awarded to them.

Suppose such arrangements completed, and a casual drunkard voluntarily unites himself with a family. What happens?

He separates himself from the inducements to excessive indulgence, gains strength enough to overcome his appetite, and goes away cured.

A case of delirium tremens is offered by his friends or relations, at the office of the Association, and is received. What happens? He is sent to the appropriate building, placed under proper treatment, recovers from the paroxysm, and finds himself in a strange place. If he leaves soon after on recovering from his attack, (which he should not do,) he goes into the world without the sense of degradation that would attach to him if he left an insane asylum, an almshouse, or jail, and his chances for escaping another attack, are in this respect improved. If he should remain a few months, he may be entirely relieved of his desire for stimulants, and take his place among sober men.

Let a habitual drunkard be committed by legal process, to such an institution, and suppose that he is never entirely cured, what happens? Three things.

1. He is prevented from getting worse, and may get better.

2. His family are secured from abuse, and public dishonor on his account.

3. He is prevented from trespassing on society, or injuring himself.

Let a minor be sent to such an institution. What happens? Three things.

1. He is separated from corrupting society, and a vicious education.

2. His thoughts and pursuits are changed.

3. He may follow a new course of life, and become a useful man.

As a general statement on the subject of recovery, it may be remarked, that where, with the improvement in bodily condition, there is a corresponding improvement in the mental and moral condition, the chances are largely in favor of permanent cure; but when the mental and moral tastes are low, and exhibit no recuperative power, notwithstanding an improved condition of body, the chances are against recovery.

It may be inquired, whether the different grades of alcoholism, as enumerated above, can be wisely associated in the same institution. The answer is, that on the cottage plan, there may be isolation of families, or individuals when required, as complete as in any community, and as the area is sufficient to admit of it, that any required number of cottages may be erected, at sufficient distances to secure all needful seclusion.

PRIVATE FAMILIES.

It may be asked also, whether it belongs to the plan, to allow families of inebriates to reside upon the premises. The answer is, that if a man has an intemperate wife, or a wife has an intemperate husband, or parents have an intemperate son or daughter, and desire to occupy a separate cottage, or a part of one, that it does enter into the plan to make such provision. It is supposed however, that such cases will be exceptional, and yet it is believed that there are some persons for whom it may be desirable to provide such accommodations.

With this outline of the grades of drunkenness, the principles of action, and the plan of buildings, I commend the subject through you, to the Legislature and the people, with entire confidence in its ultimate success. Men may say that drunkards are beyond hope, because they have tried everything within their reach, and have been unsuccessful; but this does not prove that because a jail, an almshouse, an asylum for insane, a change of residence, or travel, have been unsuccessful, that everything else will be. It only proves that the means that were tried in the particular cases, were not successful, and probably, because they were not the best means.

If there is truth in humanity, in science, in religion, there is truth in the declaration that a large proportion of cases of drunkenness may be cured.

It will be noticed that the Association does not recognize in its title, or in the appliances it proposes for the cure of intemperate persons, the term drunkard, or inebriate. It avoids this, because of the odium which popularly attaches to the name, and it desires, as much as

may be, to shield the unfortunate victims of intemperance from the additional reproach which they might fear for themselves, by either a compulsory or voluntary residence in an asylum or institution for drunkards. We are an Association of citizens for the purpose of strengthening a class who need strength, and of saving from additional shame those who are too often classed as criminals, by throwing around them the allurements of a domestic retreat and the refinements of elevated society, that they may be redeemed from a condition for which they are not always directly responsible.

DEPENDENT AND CRIMINAL CLASSES.

The data upon which to determine the number and condition of the dependent and criminal classes, in Pennsylvania is so very meagre and uncertain, that we can best approach the subject on the basis of the following proportional statements from the records of Massachusetts, for which we are indebted to Dr. Edward Jarvis, the able editor of the mortality report of the United States Census, for 1860. How far the proportions of these classes to the general population in the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania may agree, it is not in our power to say, but we believe it may be fairly assumed that their ratio to the respective populations of the two States, is so nearly similar, as to warrant us in the use of the same basis of calculation.

Insane. The proportion of insane, is one to every four hundred and twenty-one inhabitants; which would give to Pennsylvania an aggregate of eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen insane, of whom, say two thousand are inmates of the several public and private hospitals of the Commonwealth; one or more thousand, of the

county poor-houses ; some hundreds perhaps in institutions out of the State ; and the remainder in the privacy of domestic life, many of whom are never known to census takers, or other public officials.

Idiots. The proportion of idiots to the population, is one in one thousand and fifteen, including only those who are born so, or who become idiotic in childhood, and excluding the demented insane, who are sometimes termed idiots, which would give us three thousand six hundred and fifteen.

Of this class, one hundred and sixteen are to be found in the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children ; many more are little cast-aways, in the county almshouses ; a few, are in the hospitals for insane, a few more, are inmates of institutions out of the State, but the great bulk of them are in the homes of the people.

Blind and Deaf Mutes. It is generally accepted that the proportional number of these two classes to the people, does not differ much from the number of idiots. The State provides one institution for each class, in which are inmates from Pennsylvania as follows : Blind, one hundred and eighty-one. Deaf Mutes, one hundred and twenty-six.

Paupers. Pauperism is a variable term, but is generally accepted as applicable to persons who are supported at the public expense.

The ratio of Pauperism to the population in Massachusetts, is one to three hundred and sixty-five, which would give to Pennsylvania, ten thousand and fifty-three paupers. Philadelphia alone has more than three thousand in her almshouse at this time. The proportion in Massachusetts may seem to be large, when the active frugal habits of her people are considered, especially

in connection with her high educational status ; but it may be accounted for from the fact of the generous provision that is made for her poor. Should we in Pennsylvania take the same pains to find the whole of the dependent class, and provide labor for the able-bodied, and adequate relief for the infirm, the economy of such provision would soon be apparent.

Criminals. During fourteen years, the number of commitments to jails in Massachusetts was one in two hundred and twenty-nine. The commitments to the State prison in 1865, were one in nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-four ; while the commitments of the same year to the Penitentiaries of Pennsylvania, were one in eight thousand two hundred and ninety-three. If we adopt the ratio as stated above, as applicable to Pennsylvania, the jails of our State have received during the past year sixteen thousand and twenty-three persons, to say nothing of those who are never brought to justice.

Vagrants. Of this class there can be no positive estimate reached. From information received from several counties, it is believed that there is an army of traveling vagrants and beggars, moving to and fro over the Commonwealth, of not less than thirty thousand persons.

Drunkards. It is impossible to establish a proportional estimate of drunkenness, without some approach at least to a recognized definition of this term, but from figures within reach, the proportion is set down, as one to seventy-four, which would give us in Pennsylvania, forty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-seven. While many of these find their way to poor-houses, jails, and institutions of charity, there are many thousands who may be saved from such an experience by the timely aid which this Association proposes to render.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in calling attention to the tabulated statement which is appended to this report. It has been carefully prepared from the latest official documents by John A. Anderson, of Philadelphia, whose services in this department of our work, have been invaluable to the Association, and the cause.

During the year that is before us, we hope to collect from the counties severally, the records of dependent and depraved classes of the State, and present in our next Annual Report, as complete a statement of facts concerning them as we may be able to collect. Relying upon your hearty co-operation, and the assistance of the Legislature, as we feel confident in relying upon the public sentiment of the people, and the blessing of Divine Providence, this report is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH PARRISH,

January 9, 1867.

President.

APPENDIX.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land in farms, improved and unimproved.*	Population in 1866 (estimated).†	Number of inhabitants to each square mile.	Valuation of Real and Personal Estate, 1866.‡	State's revenue from distillery licenses, 1866.	Per centage.	State's revenue from tavern, eating-house, &c., licenses, 1866.	Per centage.	Total revenue of State from liquor, 1866.†	Per centage.
Adams, . . .	256,674	31,061	77.5	\$16,752,922	\$1,308 38	16.0	\$ 769 50	.3	\$ 769 50	.3
Allegheny, . . .	402,690	242,667	385.7	94,678,127			23,322 52	7.9	23,630 90	8.1
Armstrong, . . .	318,402	44,345	89.1	12,613,440			9 50	.0	9 50	.0
Beaver, . . .	248,123	36,818	95 0	14,947,118			800 00	.3	800 00	.3
Bedford, . . .	371,937	30,038	51.7	11,316,947	42 75	.5	802 75	.3	845 50	.3
Berks, . . .	439,934	118,841	172.9	49,883,785	385 50	4.7	6,226 24	2.2	6,611 74	2.3
Blair, . . .	140,264	35,269	160.9	11,282,753			1,565 20	.6	1,565 20	.5
Bradford, . . .	537,693	53,527	63.7	23,099,532	52 25	.6	1,478 00	.5	1,530 25	.5
Bucks, . . .	331,420	74,031	142.9	50,041,181			1,006 01	.4	1,006 01	.4
Butler, . . .	427,573	39,134	58.6	14,858,223	148 25	1.8	611 54	.2	759 79	.3
Cambria,† . . .	184,817	41,672	144.3	7,904,771	156 75	1.9	1,743 95	.6	1,900 70	.7
Carbon,† . . .	57,155	25,886	289.9	5,213,706	65 00	.8	51 25	.0	51 25	.0
Centre, . . .	180,409	32,775	116.2	14,252,830	28 50	.3	2,602 50	.9	2,667 50	.9
Chester, . . .	443,043	82,893	119.7	66,964,298			636 50	.2	665 00	.2
Clarion, . . .	285,751	29,259	65.5	8,435,861	95 00	1.2	2,531 17	.8	2,531 17	.8
Clearfield, . . .	254,237	23,368	58.8	6,224,092	57 00	.7	646 95	.2	741 95	.3
Clinton, . . .	120,823	23,756	125.7	7,411,612	71 25	.9	2,115 25	.7	2,172 25	.7
Columbia, . . .	198,961	32,045	103.0	11,415,147	59 37	.7	968 70	.3	1,039 95	.4
Crawford, . . .	479,930	64,548	86.1	20,547,975	57 48	.7	1,074 81	.4	1,134 18	.4
Cumberland, . . .	274,969	49,604	115.4	28,349,340	95 00	1.2	2,076 95	.7	2,134 43	.7
Damphin, . . .	223,577	64,108	183.5	30,138,377	162 30	2.6	1,648 15	.6	1,743 15	.6
Delaware, . . .	105,594	35,312	214.0	25,630,018			6,148 37	2.2	6,310 67	2.2
Elk, . . .	50,328	18,217	104.4	1,710,910	62 25	.8	807 50	.3	807 50	.3
Erie, . . .	393,911	62,887	102.2	27,658,610			118 38	.0	180 63	.1
Fayette, . . .	314,022	45,633	93.0	19,996,316			2,063 53	.7	2,063 53	.7
Forest, . . .	33,238	1,026	19.7	576,197			880 57	.3	880 57	.3
Franklin, . . .	401,315	48,076	76.7	26,666,478						
Fulton, . . .	160,226	9,554	38.2	2,491,906	83 12	1.0	251 75	.1	251 75	.1
Greene, . . .	325,669	27,760	54.5	11,696,549			783 97	.3	867 09	.3
Huntingdon, . . .	305,749	32,203	67.4	12,800,065	62 00	.8	49 75	.0	111 75	.0
Indiana, . . .	417,690	41,904	64.2	10,481,961			736 25	.3	736 25	.3
Jefferson, . . .	210,410	25,179	76.6	6,502,690	46 32	.6	210 91	.1	257 23	.1

	142,240	20,909	94.1	8,693,978	674 75	8.2	548 30	548 30	2
Juniata,	538,511	137,179	163.0	94,198,021	674 75	8.2	6,638 09	7,312 84	2.5
Lancaster,	184,458	30,302	105.2	11,548,971	140 60	1.8	275 50	416 10	.1
Lawrence,	168,542	37,178	141.2	23,545,886	52 25	.6	1,365 62	1,417 87	.5
Lebanon,	197,455	51,141	165.8	29,731,855	36 00	.4	3,353 70	3,389 70	1.2
Lehigh,	353,251	135,125	244.8	34,250,944	360 25	4.4	3,345 50	3,705 75	1.3
Luzerne,	252,897	50,388	127.5	18,912,916			2,327 20	2,327 20	.8
Lycoming,	101,170	18,440	53.4	4,034,567			297 83	297 83	.1
McKean,	343,654	46,684	86.9	15,674,888	426 26	.1	426 26	426 26	.1
Mercer,	156,814	19,330	78.9	11,515,544	788 84	.3	788 84	788 84	.3
Mifflin,	125,781	23,797	121.1	6,341,065	14 25	.2	921 50	935 75	.3
Monroe,	283,852	87,329	196.9	61,828,467	11 88	.0	2,999 35	3,011 23	1.0
Montgomery,	66,898	16,151	154.5	5,568,219	36 10	.4	494 00	530 10	.2
Montour,	188,820	58,923	199.7	35,583,058	159 25	1.9	1,715 68	1,874 93	.6
Northampton,	200,115	42,464	135.8	15,081,329			1,263 00	1,263 00	.4
Northumberland,	235,920	27,811	75.5	9,250,726			569 00	569 00	.2
Perry,	60,430	754,224	7,989 7	394,144,468	2,193 73	27.0	166,384 39	168,578 12	58.1
Philadelphia,	120,463	8,518	45.2	3,052,756			498 36	498 36	.2
Pike,	131,298	131,298	53.2	3,835,535					
Potter,	232,214	131,944	363.7	27,861,342	116 75	1.4	9,199 91	9,316 66	3.2
Schuylkill,	127,233	17,669	88.9	6,734,056	242 25	3.0	952 63	952 63	.3
Snyder,	555,138	29,311	33.8	10,915,493	57 00	.7	698 25	940 50	.3
Somerset,	81,550	7,278	57.1	1,576,002			166 25	223 25	.1
Sullivan,	275,863	38,250	88.7	17,102,331			1,546 86	1,546 86	.5
Susquehanna,	304,591	32,929	69.2	11,987,038			360 25	360 25	.1
Tioga,	98,276	17,363	113.0	9,730,882			474 20	474 20	.2
Union,	338,000	42,791	81.0	9,646,067	125 40	1.5	4,674 54	4,799 94	1.7
Venango,	183,980	24,216	84.2	7,615,495			330 04	330 04	.1
Warren,	515,316	51,545	64.0	30,822,489	285 00	3.5	565 25	850 25	.3
Washington,	397,422	30,842	49.7	11,072,924	85 50	1.0	1,258 75	1,344 25	.5
Wayne,	532,493	61,753	74.2	27,691,245	201 40	2.5	973 75	1,175 15	.4
Westmoreland,	143,213	14,401	64.3	5,487,601			391 94	391 94	.1
Wyoming,	477,658	85,106	114.0	41,626,029	350 06	4.3	2,170 00	2,520 00	.9
York,									
Total,	*17,012,140	3,669,430	138.0	\$1,659,208,924	\$8,180 83	100.0	\$281,713 16	\$289,893 99	100.0

References to the Table of Area, Population, Wealth and Revenue of the State from Liquor Licenses, by Counties.

* Taken from the U. S. Census, 1860. It does not furnish the area of the State by counties, only the number of acres in farms. Of these, 10,463,296 acres are improved, and 6,548,844 unimproved. There are, in addition, 12,427,860 acres not in farms: the total area of the State, exclusive of water surface, being 29,440,000 acres.

† March 29, 1860, Cameron county was formed of a part of Clinton, Elk, McKean and Potter.—*Surveyor-General's Report*, 1866. Owing to this fact, the population of McKean is 419 less than it was in 1860; while Potter is 557 less.

‡ Estimated on the basis that the number of inhabitants in a given county which a voter represented in 1860, is the same in 1866. Col. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, furnished the vote of 1866.

§ U. S. Census 1860.

|| Auditor-General's Report for year ending November 30, 1866.

¶ The total revenue derived by the State from liquor licenses was \$306,678 66. Of this \$289,893 99 were derived from distillery and brewery licenses, and from taverns, eating-houses, &c. The remaining \$16,784 67 were derived from retailer's licenses, as Gen. J. F. Hartranft informs us. But as this latter amount is not, in the Auditor General's Report, distinguished from licenses to retailers who did not sell liquor, it is not included in the total of each county or in the per centages, except in the final total.

